The People's Advocate.

Two Dollars per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879. NO. 4.

The People's Advocate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

ROOM 24, MAY BUILDING,

N. E. CORNER 7TH AND E STREETS, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS:

One year – – – $2.00
Six months – – – $1.00
Three months – – – 50 Cents.

SPECIAL.

$1.65 per year, when the money accompanies the order.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Eight lines constitute a square.

Business and special notices 10 cents per line. Send for special rates.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

J. A. JOHNSON, NEWS EDITOR.

C. H. SHORTER, CITY EDITOR.

☞Persons in Georgetown desiring the ADVOCATE left at their residence by the week can obtain the paper by leaving their names with our agent, Joseph C. Beckett, 86 Beall street.

LECTURE BUREAU.

The undersigned proposes to establish a

LECTURE BUREAU

Through which eminent lecturers and readers among us may be assisted in obtaining engagements; and

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES

AND

LECTURE COMMITTEES

Aided in securing such talent as may be most ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE and mutually ADVANTAGEOUS.

At present the services of the following named ladies and gentlemen may be secured through these auspices during the Lecture Season of 78-79:

Prof. JAS. STORUM, Wayland Seminary Wash'n D. C
J. D. LEWIS ESQ., of the Philadelphia Bar.
Prof. R T GREENER, of Howard University Law Dpt.
Miss F. M. JACKSON, Principal, Institute for Colored Youth, Philadelphia Pa.
PROF. JOS. E. JONES, Richmond Institute, Richmond.

Address J. W. CROMWELL,
Box 263. Washington, D. C.

A HALF OF A CENT

a day *seems* less than nothing, and yet this is more than what is necessary to secure you the ADVOCATE a whole year—$1.65 *in advance*

THE TIMES DEMAND

☞ THAT YOU ☜

Should buy your TYPE AND MATERIAL FROM US, and then reduce your prices on printing. Send stamp for catalogue, and compare prices.

NATIONAL TYPE CO.

58 South Third Street,

oct-19-3m. PHILADELPIA. Pa.

☞ State that you saw Advertisement in this paper.

THE VIRGINIA STAR!

ORGAN AND ADVOCATE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH.

It is Published and Edited by Colored Men.

Highly Endorsed and Recommended by the Virginia Baptist State Association, the Virginia A. M. E. Conference and the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, and all leading Colored Men.

It is a Live Paper! Try it.

Send $2.00 for one year's subscription. $1.00 for six months, to GREEN, STEWARD & CO.,
Publishers, Richmodd, Va.

Club rate of the Star and the Advocate, $3.00 per year in advance.

U can make money faster at work for us than a anything else, Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and erms free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business a which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work Write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine

—By the payment of *twenty-five cents* monthly, rooms situated two blocks west of the city Post Office may be secured, giving the advantage of a reading room and literary society. As this opportunity is not likely to remain open long, those willing to go in such an enterprise are requested to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned at an early date. J. W. CROMWELL.

Box 263.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's fault's
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember, those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide;
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as the young,
Perhaps we may for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And one that works full well;
I try my own defects to cure,
Before of others tell.
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

Telegraph and Pioneer.

THE NEGRO.

[*To the People's Advocate*:]

In essential characteristics the human race is one; having in itself at all times and in every place the germ of that indefinite progression comprised in the term *civilization*. The bud, the flower, and the fruit of germination, modified by changed conditions may differ producing a variety in the human species akin to that which everywhere diversifies and embellishes the rest of the material world. But under these accidental differences man remains the same sentient being; capable of conceiving ideas, communicating thought, and compelling the powers of nature to do his bidding. But at whatever point in his career of progress we find him, his status is not the result of premeditation, but apparently of chance. Impelled by his instincts he strives to gratify them, not dreaming of ulterior results to which that gratification may tend. Like a tiny submarine insect, he completes his life work in constructing a brittle shell, unconscious that perhaps he is assisting to build a massive rock. Tenacious of life, society, as well as the individual organism, adapting itself to its surroundings, at every stage of progress from the pre-historic raggedness of cave life up to the most favorable conditions of the highest civilization yet reached, has continued not only to exist, but to find enjoyment in the satisfaction of its conscious needs. Therefore, it ought not to be deemed strange that viewed from the Negro's standpoint as he is found here among the cotton-fields of the South, the question uppermost in his mind is not how he shall realize the complete idea of American citizenship, but "How can his condition as a laborer be bettered so as to make it possible for him to secure a fair compensation for his toil, and through it encouragement to remain where he is and wait for those changes in himself and in his surroundings, which his altered status ought gradually to effect?" The Negro is the sick man in the United States as the Turk is in Europe; with this important difference, however, that while nothing can be done with the Turk, a great deal may done for the Negro. Evidently the Turk, on account of incompatibility, must leave Europe; equally evident is it that the Negro, by reason of adaptability, ought to remain in the United States. But he is restless, feverish, and flighty; and there can be no doubt but that the case demands prompt and skillful treatment. I have remarked that a great deal may be done for the Negro, and, if I may be excused for the Hibernicism, I will further say, that the best thing to do for him is to let him alone. Freed from hindrance, he asks no help. Sometimes the Negro is spoken of, and doubtless by many well-meaning persons actually regarded, as the nation's ward; but he does not regard himself in that light, neither does he wish to be so regarded: he does not prefer to be coddled, because he objects to being kicked. It is true, he has been brought nigh unto death's door through the neglect of friends and the malice of foes; but he has sufficient vitality yet remaining to recuperate from the effects of his ill treatment. The Negro standing, as we find him in the United States, if not at the foot, still on one of the lower rounds of the ladder of social progression, and desiring to ascend, is repelled by a race that has preceded him. To this repulsion he naturally objects; against this retardation he justly protests. Inured to labor and able as well as willing to earn his daily bread, the negro is not an applicant for alms: he simply demands that the compensation due for his labor be not diverted, by fraud and chicanery, from his pocket into that of a class which having been accustomed to live upon the entire proceeds of his labor in the past, desires to continue to do so, as nearly as possible, now and forevermore. In conclusion, I would say that the general sentiment of the Negro in the Gulf States, unlettered, degraded, impoverished as he is, if translated from his uncouth utterances into terse English, is this: "I am a man: give me a show, and I'll prove it."

GEORGE LAWRENCE.

IS MISCEGINATION A CRIME?

THE VIRGINIA LAW TO BE TESTED BEFORE A UNITED STATES COURT.

From New York Herald.

RICHMOND, VA., May 2, 1879.

The publication by the *Herald* of the facts in relation to the imprisonment in the penitentiary here of Edward kinney, colored, and Mary Hall, a white woman, for the violation of the Virginia statute forbidding the intermarriage of different races, has resulted in initiatory proceedings in the United States Court with a view to the release of the prisoners It will be remembered that in order to escape a threatened prosecution in the County of Hanover, the Negro, Kinney, and the white woman, Hall, went to Washington and were married according to the laws of the District of Columbia. Upon their return to Hanover they were arrested, indicted, tried and sentenced to a term of five years each in the penitentiary for marrying. They were lodged in that institution on the 7th of April, and are now there serving out their term. Subsequently to this the *Herald* published a correspondence between Messrs Reed & Co., a law firm of New York, and the Virginia authorities, in which the former claimed that the conviction of Kinney and the woman was a clear violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and citing authorities to sustain their position. It was this correspondence that had the effect of inaugurating the present movement. Kinney has a brother working here in the iron foundry of Messrs. Ettenger & Edmonds, in whose name and behalf legal proceedings will be instituted.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The most formidable aspect of the matter is that the United States District Attorney has also taken it in hand. He will to-morrow apply to Judge Hughes at Norfolk for a writ of habeas corpus requiring the parties to be produced in the United States Court. The grounds upon which he claims that the conviction of the parties in the State court is illegal are that they, having been declared under the sanction of the laws of the United States to be lawful man and wife in the District of Columbia, the marriage is valid everywhere, and that under the recent amendments to the constitution of the United States the act of the Legislature of Virginia forbidding the intermarriage of a colored man and a white woman vice versa, is unconstitutional and void. Upon these grounds an application for discharge will be based.

MORE TRUTH THAN FICTION.

But there are other grave and serious objections to Senator Thurman. The old union feeling of the North has turned to Grant. His platform will be honest money, honest ballots, and his own great achievements in conquering the rebellion Is it wise to oppose him with a doubter and dodger on the currency—a blunderer in peace and a sluggard in war? The cry of Copperhead would confront Mr. Thurman at every step of the campaign, and the whole soldier vote of the North would be given to Grant. To the blundering, revolutionary advice of Mr. Thurman is chiefly due the uneasy, uncomfortable position which the Democratic party is now in towards the National Government; whereas if appropriations for the support of the National life are refused, and the whole of the Government stopped, the public feeling of the North will be only a little less intense than when the first shot was fired at Sumpter eighteen years ago, and where, too, if they back out—as back out they must—the threat and purpose to disorganize the Government may cost them many votes —*Southern Intelligencer.*

The Picayune Picked to Pieces.

Where are the charges of official venality that have ever been alleged against Oscar J. Dunn, Wm. G. Brown, B. F. Joubert, Delassize, and several others who have held prominent State and Federal positions among us? As the *Pic.* "challenges the Republican party of the country to produce the example" of a single, honest colored official, we call on it to produce the proofs against the integrity of these gentlemen, or stand self-convicted of unparalelled outrage on the honor of the bone and sinew of the State. Besides the *prominent* ones, the many hundreds of Negroes who fill untimely graves from Democratic violence must be shown to have been venal and corrupt; for in a sense, all colored men are politicians, and, as such, fall under the sweeping charge of the *Pic.* The habit of the Democratic press to blacken and vilify the name of any colored man who attains prominence in the defense of his race, insensibly passes into a wholesale denunciation of the *whole* race; and were Jesus Christ himself living *incognito* in Louisiana as a Negro, and a prominent Republican, he would not escape the venomous slime of the *Pic.* which hates because it has aided to injure the Negro.—*The Louisianian.*

Honorable Democratic Utterances.

The celebrations by our colored people of their emancipation and enfranchisement with the privileges of equal citizens, have become occasions when all of us, white and black alike, can rejoice. Not now planned and executed as providing and insulting demonstrations of joy over the misfortunes of the white people of the South, these processions have lost everything which may have once tended to irritate us, and in the common benefits to the South and the whole country that are resulting from the abolition of slavery, we can all mutually rejoice. Aside from selfish considerations, however, it is gratifying to see our colored friends memorializing those dates at which momentous issues were decided in their favor, for it argues a grateful and an ennobling spirit, and a nature not unworthy of the recognition it has received.—*Richmond,* (Va.) *Whig.*

The Root of all Evil.

The Federal Court room, as well as the streets leading to it, has been crowded this week with moon-shiners as they are called. These men certainly must find it either hard or convenient to ply their calling. We cannot easily understand why there are so many more lawbreakers and business in courts in our advanced stage of loyalty and civilization than when we were not so good and enlightened. This cannot be the result of enlarged freedom.—*The Nashville Pilot.*

Plainly Spoken but Logical.

Some publishers send us one or two copies of the papers, ostensibly for exchange, but really hope that we will help to write them into notoriety; and if they do not get a flaming notice, get in a huff, stop sending paper, or accuse us of not favoring any "enterprise upon which we cannot levy tribute." We consider our paper an equivalent of the majority of country papers; yet we are willing when necessary, to speak well of those which are worthy; but no others. We cannot commend a worthless thing.—*Conference Advocate.*

Patience Ceases to be a Virtue.

The organs are completely out of patience with Senator Bruce and Fred. Douglass. Not only have both these distinguished colored men advised against the colored emigration from the South, but Senator Bruce has shown such a disposition to energetically investigate that disgraceful affair of the Freedman's Bank that he is already accused of "doing an injury to the Republican party." Anybody would suppose that the organs would naturally be a little backward about making the party responsible for the palpable frauds in the management of the bank.—*The Advance.*

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some mortal passes to its maker—some fellow-being crosses the river of death, and if we think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen. Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and one in a hundred reaches sixty.

The married live longer than the sinle.

Out of every thousand born, only ninety-five weddings take place.—*California Appeal.*

Debatable Question for Theologians.

According to Marshal' Douglass' theory, prayer is better in a man's legs than in his soul.—*Golden Enterprise.*

How the Wisest and Best Act.

The wisest, the greatest and the best men of the country applaud the wisdom of the exodus movement, and what the ordinary editor has to say will amount to but very little one way or the other. One thing is certain, the colored people of the South will stay there no longer, and they are right. The Kuklux have ruined the planters of the South.—*Colored Citizen, Topeka, Kansas*

Somewhat of a Prophet.

The revolutionary measures and rebellious utterances of Democratic Congressmen, and the persecutions in the South so convincingly brought to light by the Negro exodus, we think will prove rather a heavy load for Democratic shoulders to carry in 1880.—*Maryville, Tenn., Index.*

Encouraging to Emigrants.

A letter from Rev. A. Ramsey, located at Colorado Springs, Col, informs us that there is a great demand in Colorado for industrious men and women to work. Men get from two to two and a half a day and women receive from sixteen to twenty-five dollars a month. These prices he says are paid in Colorado Springs, Garland City, Almass and Silver Cliff. This is a splendid chance for hundreds of people who have a desire to find work.—*Colored Citizen, Topeka Kan.*

No Starving nor Freezing There.

A colony of colored people from Canada are locating at Plum Creek, Nebraska, where they have bought a piece of land ten miles square, intending to found a colony. Nebraska is a pleasant country, and they will find it better than cold Canada.—*The Conservator, Chicago, Ill.*

Unanswerable Argument.

But it is to observed that the effort to obtain a panel was confined exclusively to the lists of white registered voters, and out of the several hundred who were summoned not a single colored voter was called. This was certainly a very partial method adopted and a plain discrimination on account of color. It was the duty of the court to have endeavored from all the voters to obtain a competent jury and not to have made a partial selection, which violates the law in the most direct manner. If any emergency arise in which Virginia needed a certain quota of soldiers from each city, would the colored military organizations be ignored and the ability of the city to furnish the requisite number be declared exhausted? We think not. And certainly if colored men are required to pay taxes and bear other burdens of government, it is most evident injustice to a large class of citizens to intentionally deprive them of the privilege of exercising a right which lies at the foundation of social order, and without which liberty, property and life can never be secure.—*Virginia Star.*

Pinafore.

SIR JOSEPH:—

"But when the breezes blow I generally go below,
To seek the seclusion which my cabin grants."

HEBE:—

"And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts."—*Pinafore.*

But people who want to economize, in ALL kinds of weather, find their way to 1104 12th street, where Wm. F. Given is selling Groceries and Teas at the wonderfully low prices mentioned in another column.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOUSE!

If you want to spend the SUMMER in a place so picturesque that "it is worth a trip across the Atlantic," go to MYRTLE HALL, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

ARTER & WILSON, PROPRIETORS.

House on Camp Hill, with large airy rooms and fine views; ample facilities for croquet, bathing, fishing and boating.

Surrounded by MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN SCENERY—numerous places of historical interest—Jefferson's Rock, Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, Virginia Heights, Powder House Hill, John Brown's Cave, Stone Fort, Byrnes Island, Rattling, Unseld's Ravine, Armory Yard and John Brown's Fort. All within 1½ miles.

Distance to	Washington,	52 miles,
"	Baltimore,	81 "
"	Winchester,	32 "
"	Martinsburg,	19 "
"	Berkley Springs,	50 "
"	Antietam	13 "

House will be open from June 10th to October, 1870.

Reference, J. W. Cromwell.

For special information address,

ARTER & WILSON,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, J. W. CROMWELL,

Box 263

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

As summer comes on and May-balls, May-feasts, pic-nics, excursions and barbecues, all uninvited, begin to arrange themselves on our programme of summer recreation, while every friend we meet impolitely thrusts tickets for sale in our face, permit us to "take time by the forelock" and submit a few words for the consideration of our people.

The benefits resulting from labor and economy are so numerous and the subject so great that an attempt to treat it in a brief article is a failure only equalled by the absurdity of the undertaking. The results of labor—the producing activities of a country—which next to freedom lie at the base of our prosperity as a people and our grandeur as a nation, should be looked after by the people and kindly nursed by the General Government. It can be safely said that money is power. Nowhere in the range of human experience is this more true than with the laboring and producing classes. Says Psalms cxii, "The generations of the upright shall be blessed. Wealth and riches shall be in his house." The constitution of man, and of society alike, evinces the design of God. Both are made happy by the possession of money; their full development and perfection are dependent to a great extent upon money. Without it there can be neithers books nor implements, neither art nor commerce. If a man be weak he can hire the strong; if he be ignorant the learned serve his money; if he be mean of speech he can buy from those of eloquence. Money cannot buy pureness of heart, but it can buy everything that tends to comfort and enjoyment. Without money, without all.

Can anything be more painful in anticipation than one's own self discouraged—slackened into utter pliancy, and helplessly drifting down the rushing tide of life? Says Beecher: "Of all things on earth next to his God, a broken man should cling to a courageous industry; if it brings nothing back, and saves nothing else, it will at least save him."

From the beginning of the world there has been a tendency to look down upon labor and upon those who live by it with contempt, as if it were something despicable and low. This prejudice springs from the fact of considering everything vulgar that is peculiar to the masses. But that is a great error, and instead of being a disgrace it is an honor to labor.

The institution of labor is a glorious thing given us as a means of triumphing over man's primary curse. Labor and economy like theory and practice the real worth of the one is based upon the application of the other. From this time forward we must practice industry—study economy as applied to every-day life, and not by mere theories alone which time and change may rob of the wisdom they once possessed. We hope we pay due respect to the wisdom and usefulness of book-learning, which assumes to teach the philosophy of life, but, unless we mistake, it is one of the misfortunes of some of our people (who believe in "eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we may die") that their notions are molded too much by the scholarly old-time theories of anceient writers, who were not of us nor for our age, and too little plain, common-sense deductions from the broad facts of history and of existing conditions of life. We intend no disrespect to those of us who rush for guidance through their brief day to libraries, where the logic of ancient history lies fossilized into theories, to support their peculiar views of life, rather than to the present and living facts. By such guidance their acts are as apt to be wrong as the present is apt to differ from the past. We hope we will not be misunderstood, for we would not, by any means, have the books of ancient writers forgotten nor unstudied. We with the rest bow at their altar in respect to their genius. Their deductions are of high consequence but are dangerous unless read with the recollection that they wrote in other times and for other social conditions The man is a dangerous man indeed, if he refuse to quit the high plane of theoretical speculation, upon which these authors have placed him, to consult the wants and views of the people in matters that most concern them. The decline of Rome shows us how dangerous such men are, or we have read history to no purpose. In those days a high-sounding philosophy and orthodox theories shaped the earthly destiny of men. Under such influences industry languished, prosperity departed and hard times rapped with bony knuckles at every door. In our day a common sense, home-made philosophy has held sway, and prosperity has made gigantic strides forward. What is the cause of this contrast? It is the seeming wisdom of the ancient against the real, practical wisdom of the present. Write this down a truth, that without economy after labor there can be no security of comfort. Is there anything in what we say that does not receive the sanction of common sense? Is it not the plain law of cause and effect? The lake with larger inlet than outlet must fill. The man whose income exceeds his expenditures must grow rich. "History repeats itself and coming events cast their shadows before," and from down the pathway which we must tread as we go forward into the future the shadow of this question falls upon us to-day, and we shall reach the substance while this generation yet lives. We are almost upon it now. The question cannot be avoided: Does not the extreme levity of our people tend toward their utter degeneration; is not their idleness by day and their revelry by night following in the wake of other once powerful but now extinct nations; do not the ghosts of departed millions rise up to warn us of our inevitable fate; is it not vastly important that we prepare to meet this contingency by general deprecation in private and in public of the causes which produce it; what policy will serve to check the combined disposition to spend the earnings of the masses; what policy will increase the power and rewards of industry and improve the condition of the masses? The answer is, why, free educational advantages and compulsory attendance upon them; by the suppression of intemperance and the promotion of sobriety, thrift and economy. This policy elevates labor to that high plane of independent manhood where it belongs. The chief and altogether most beneficial result of this policy is to unite industry and economy in the same person, as in the case of the farmer, which solves at once the question of benefit resulting from industry and economy. We have a large population of susceptible people—it should be our study, it should be our object to elevate them into the only order of nobility which we recognize—the nobility of educated, independent labor. There is no higher nobility than that. The stars and ribbons that bedeck the useless drones of the Old World, are much less marks of honorable distinction than the toil-stained hands of the working man, whose intelligence and thrift have made him worth of his reward. Such are the medals of rank we should seek to pin on the industrious. Let us stretch out our hands to labor, build up common interests, lighten each other's burdens, until every one shall feel that God uttered a benediction and not a curse, when he said to the first of human kind: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

Let us be proud of our individual station and calling, for was it not by persevering industry and economic application of its rewards that all the glorious achievements of the world have been accomplished. We think we mistake not when we say, that the working together of industry and economy have done all that is truly grand in this life.

It is a well understood maxim, true the world over, that "economy is absolutely necessary to financial success and prosperity." Cisero said, "enconomy itself is a great revenue." And we think the experience and observation of everybody will add testimony to the truth of this maxim, that, "it is not how much a man makes but how much he saves, that is of importance.

PINAFORE AT THE NATIONAL.

During the past week this beautiful opera has been performed by a company selected from some of our best musical talent at the National Theater. After scarcely a week's rehearsal, may it be said to the lasting credit of the performers, this opera was presented to a Washington audience by this company of amateurs, backed by Mr. Ford, a gentleman enjoying a national reputation among theater-goining people, in a truly artistic manner. That every person who has attended the performances during the week has been well pleased, is attested by the fact of rounds of applause which greeted the singers individually and collectively. Indeed, our leading dailies delared that the chorus as sung by this company is decidedly the best yet presented in this city. The character of *Josephine* by Mrs. Agnes Smallwood, the well-known soprano, was represented in magnificent style and brought forth heavy encores, which she highly deserved. Mr. J. Wm. Cole, *Captain Corcoran*, both acted and sang well. He has a very fine voice and also a fine conception of the character he took, and was also the deserving recipient of hearty applause. Miss Lena Miller, as *Hebe*, completely captivated her audience. She seemed to be an especial favorite. The *Boatswain*, Mr. McKinny, sustained his part excellently. *Sir Joseph Porter*, Mr. Chris. A. Fleetwood, also played his part remarkably well and merited the applause he received. Miss Coakley, and Messrs. Benjamin and Tomkins acted their parts well, and came in for a large share of applause. Altogether, the opera was grand, and well worth the price of admission. Indeed, we think the chorus, which was so magnificently rendered by upward of sixty voices, was worth the admission fee. We only reiterate what our white critics declare when we say, the "Pinafore" as presented last week proved one of the best, if not the best yet presented in this city.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The *American* of Monday last in an article headed "A Grand Dress Parade. Display by the Colored People Equal to the Charles Street Easter Exhibit," comments as follows upon the appearance of our belles and beaux on Sunday last:

The first Sunday in May means to the colored people of Baltimore something more than the real opening of Spring; it means a full dress parade for both sexes. To the young ladies visions arise of "pull-backs," spring bonnets, dainty parasols, and new kid gloves. To the men, that annual buggy ride with the lady love, or, perhaps in these hard times it is only a walk. No matter, it is the "first Sunday in May" walk, and that makes up, its part. It also means the light spring clothe, the jaunty cane and the nobby white hat.

For weeks ahead they are prepared for the great day, and when the day dawns the costumes vie with, and sometimes excel the Easter show. Saturday night looked gloomy, and the prospects for a clear day yesterday were very bad.

Yesterday morning, though the day was cloudy, as the morning church bells rang the colored people responded en masse. Orchard Sharp, Bank, Caroline, North, Saratoga, Montgomery and other streets presented an appearance only seen on this great day. The young men went to church in groups, while the young ladies followed their example, and perhaps, many pairs were picked out before church was over.

The prevailing style among the men was dark coats, light striped pants, white hats, now and then a beaver, kid gloves from white to keep orange. Canes were invariably carried, and ranged from the slim orange twig to the the thick oak stick. The cravats of course varied, but the majority of course wore white ties, but now and then a stunning "breast plate" with gorgeous scarf-pin adorned the bosom of one of the swells. The ladies! How can they be described? Dresses of light material, thin enough for summer and too thin for this weather; dresses of thick material too warm for the first bursting of spring; dresses of just the right thickness. "Kilts," "pull-backs." "Princesses," "combinations," walking dresses, dinner dresses and even ball dresses were seen yesterday. Ribbons were used *ad libitum*, and were of all colors, though blue predominated. The bonnets! There were "Pinafores," "Buttercups" chips, Leghorns, "velvets," plushes, sundowns and other styles innumerable. Parasols were carried where umbrellas would perhaps been better. All was in keeping with gentle spring as she ought to be, but rather out of keeping with the rough and tumble so called spring that we had yesterday. The various churches bloomed like flower gardens. No matter how the weather outside looked, the inside was joyous. The sermons also were in keeping with the day. When the services were over and the congregation dismissed, great was the consternation when it was discovered that it was raining. Some few gallants had rushed home and procured the one umbrella in the house, and returned to find himself surrounded by young ladies, anxious to keep from getting wet, and triumphantly he walked them past the unlucky ones standing on the sidewalk. Others covered "that love of a bonnet" with a silk handkerchief, borrowed from a gentleman friend—

And cooly walked up the street
Heedless of the rain
She swinging her pretty little fan
And he his ponderous cane.

In the afternoon numerous stylish buggies containing the fashionable gentlemen and their own particular friends, wended their way out of town for a drive into the country. Couples also walked to the parks (the rain having stooped) and enjoyed nature and themselves in a quiet way. In the afternoon the principal churches held services, which were well attended, and after church the fashionable promenades witnessed a repetition of the morning parade. The churches at night also showed a good attendance of the fashionable in spring cloths.

Democratic Comment on our Pinafore.

"Pinafore" has been sung by professionals and amateurs, "grown ups" and little people, but last night at the National Theatre a densely colored troupe attacked it and came off, all things considered, successfully. The leading singers belong to the choir of St. Augustine's Church of this city, and three or four of them have firstrate voices.

What they lack is familiarity with the stage, training and confidence. The chorus is a large one and of all colors, but whatever its hue it is not deficient in voice. Well disciplined, it would be the best and most effective chorus that has yet been heard in Washington. *Josephine* was undertaken by Mrs. Agnes Smallwood, a very bright and interesting quadroon, who acted with real spirit and grace. She has a fine voice withal, and handled it in a manner which showed a good method and cultivation. The principal solo, "God of Love," was capitally rendered and heartily encored. J. W. Cole, as *Capt. Corcoran*, was above the amateur average, both in acting and singing. The difficulty with him was that he did not have the range of the auditorium, and sang unequally—now high, now low. His manner was easy, however, and gave promise of rapid improvement. *The Admiral* was badly sung and badly acted by a deaf individual, by the name of FLEETWOOD. He was also badly up in his part and visibly frightened. It would be quite easy to improve on him. *Rackstraw* was a robust tenor but not a tenor robusto. He too was afraid of the audience, and was not at all the kind of a man to captivate so pretty a girl as Josephine. *Hebe* was very nearly white and made a much better figure than the *Buttercup* who sang as though availing herself of the seclusion which the cabin grants. *Dick Deadeye* made up by adding a sufficiently black face, but was not at all impressive. The *Boatswain* was both a good singer and a capital actor. He should be promoted at once. Taken altogether the company was a success, and especially for a first appearance. It ought to be well patronized, as it will be during the week, and we have no doubt it will be much more attractive now that the first stage fright has been encountered and worn away.—*Post.*

ECONOMIZE

IN YOUR

HOUSEHOLDS

MAKE WHAT YOU GET

"GO FURTHER."

BUY

MISS CORSON'S 25 CENT DINNERS

FOR FAMILIES OF SIX.

A new and enlarged edition, published by Orange Judd Co., New York. Sent to any address on the receipt of *twenty-five cents.*

Address

J. W. CROMWELL

Washington, D C. P. O. Box 263.

MOSES PAYNE

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

913 D Street n. w.

☞Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.☜

Oct. 6 1-y.

B. Robinson & Co.

THE BOYS' CLOTHIER.

909 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

dec-14-tf.

Engel's Auction Store.

No. 1926 Penn. Ave.,

☞White Flag. One door From 20th st.

And buy your Dry Goods and Millinery,

Saving fully 25 per cent.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Curtain Nett, worth 35c	20c.
Curtain Nett, worth 50c	30c.
Ladies' linen cuffs	12 1-2c
Ladies' silk ties, worth 25c	5c
White swiss, good quality	8c.
Plaid and plain nainsook	12 1-2c
Ruches, per dozen	19c
Ladies' skirts	35 and 40c
Ladies' linen collars	5c
Good canton flannel	5c
Linen crash, for towels	5c
Our $1 corset for	75c
Torchon laces, pure linen	5c
Gent's heavy hose	5c
Invisible hairpins	1c
Ladies' drawers	35c
Ostrich tips, all colors	25c
Ladies' chemise	48, 55 and 60c
Ladies' colored bordered handkerchiefs	5c
Ladies' balbriggan silk clocked, best quality	39c
Ladies' and gent's opera kids, worth $1	60c
Corsets, silk lace, worth 60c	40c
Hamburgh edgings	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c
Hamburgh insertings	5, 7, 9, 10 and 12c
Knitting cotton, No 6 to 16	4c
Dressing combs, worth 10c	8c
Paper collars, wooden buckets	10c
1000 yards Jaconet cambric, worth 35c	12 1-2c
Black cashmere, worth 50c	30c
All silk grograin ribbon, No. 9	12c
All silk grograin ribbon, No. 12	17c
Lisle thread lace top gloves, latest styles	47c
Shaker flannel, worth 45c	25c
Opera flannel, best quality, worth 50c	35c
Ladies' all linen hemmed handkerchiefs	10c
Gent's all linen hemmed handkerchiefs	15c
Ladies' full regular made white hose, worth 25c	15c

☞ Our stock of Millinery complete in all its branches. All goods bought direct from New York cash sales.

☞Just received from New York, house-hold tinware of every description, highly desirable for house keeping. Price of every article—5 cents. Call and examine stock.

We have introduced the Millinery feature with a large assortment of ladies goods.

mh cl-tf.

KATZENSTEIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding the strong pressure for "cheaper" goods (to which most manufacturers have yielded by lowering both Quality and Price, I have maintained the highest standard of our product while reducing prices by every legitimate means.

The people are tired of "shoddy" clothing, bought only from necessity, and the country's improvement is evidenced by the growing demand for better goods.

For the Spring of 1879, I have prepared one of the choicest stocks of Stylish Clothing I ever produced, and my prices are as low as the cost of labor and material will permit.

TERMS CASH.

Katzenst

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1879.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.
CHARLES H. SHORTER, City Editor.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Eight lines constitute a square.
Business and special noticesare 10 cents a line.
Adverments, see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.65.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
One month 20 cents.
Single copies, 5 cents.
Six copies, one month, $1.00
Tweny-five copies, one month, $4.00
All communications should be addressed to J. W CROMWELL, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE.

C. J. Corprew, 250 Bute street, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
H. E. Brown's Grocery Store, 405 4½ st. S. W. City.

AGENTS.

Richmond Va.....John G. Baugh.
Baltimore.....J. H. Williams.
Norfolk.....T. J. Corprew.
Northern Virginia.....O. L. Grant.
Tennessee.....H. W. Rolfe.
New York.....G. W, Hardmond.
Raleigh.....B. J. Edwards.
Levi Cromwell, Gen'l Ag't for Philadelphia.
Washington.....G. B. Anderson
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.

LOCAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

—The statement is made (officially) that Wm. T. Given, 1104 12th street is selling those splendid "Nickle" segars, all long Havana filler, at 4 cents each. They are all the rage. See his advertisement.

—Julius Lansburgh, the popular carpet furnisher 421 7th street, is undoubtedly the cheapest man in town.

—The following officers were elected at the 19th Street Sabbath school, Sunday, May 4th: Superintendent, G. W. Anderson: assistant superintendent, Miss. R. E. Coakley: secretary, G. W. Cook; assistant superintendent, Miss J. Mason; librarian, D. A. Clark; assistant librarian, Miss R. M. Mann; treasurer, J. A. Smith; Organist, Miss M. L. Lawrence.

—Julius Lansburgh's popular low priced carpets.

—WANTED—A room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for two young gentlemen. Apply at ADVOCATE office, 24 May Building.

—Go to Julius Lansburgh for carpet.

—The concert at Asbury Church Friday night was a success.

—Bishop Payne preached at Union Bethel Church last Sunday. His discourse was very interesting.

—Julius Lansburgh is ahead of all competitors in price, quality and quantity. Mattings as low as 12½ cents, oil cloth as low as 25 cents and window shades as low as 50 cents.

—Mr. Wm. Washington has been unanimously elected register of St. Mary's Church. The Vestry will meet at Dr. Crummell's on Saturday evening, May 10th.

—Every worthy and commendable enterprise deserves success. Byrn's Fourteenth st. shoe store (two doors below Corcoran street) belongs to this category and should be patronized.

—Our old patron, Mr. Louis Heilbrun, the shoe man is bidding for our patronage again. We don't forget us and we wont forget him.

—Our enterprising shoe merchant, Mr. Wm. Hahn, who has for sometime done the most extensive business in the West-End, has increased his facilities by opening another large store at 816 7th street. With the two large stores filled with an immense stock of his desirable, cheap shoes, we can promise our customers more advantages by purchasing at one of his stores than anywhere in the city.

—The Knights of St. Augustine, No. 2 Wm. Smith, Com., took part in the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church in Uniontown last Sabbath. The Knights with their beautiful regalia and side arme presented a martial-like appeaance. They were accompanied by the Monumental Cornet Band of Baltimore, of eighteen pieces, Captain Johnson leader. This band gave great satisfaction and was spoken of as one of the best bands in procession. This was highly complimentary considering the fact that all our "cracked" white bands were out, including our famous U. S. Marine Band, though it was divided in three parts. We understand Capt. Johnson proposes to give a public concert in this city at an early day. We advise our readers to prepare to hear a musical treat, and one of which they will feel proud. A creditable brass band among our people is a very rare thing, and we are glad to welcome [illegible]

[illegible] long, those willing to go in such an enterprise are requested to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned at an early date.

J. W. CROMWELL,
Box 263.

—We were highly greeted on Wednesday evening, May 7th at the 19th Street Baptist Church by the Mite Society of that church assisted by the young ladies and gentlemen of the Sunday school, at their May Feast which was a grand affair. Miss M. Martin, the Queen was handsomely dressed and looked very sweet.

In Memoriam.

Passed peacefuily away on the afternoon of April 18th at his mother's residehce, third st., Capitol Hill, Joseph Tinney, beloved son of the late lamented Andrew B. and Marion Tinney, age 22 years. During the 22 months of his illness his sufferings were intense, but he bore them all patiently and without a murmer.

"Oh! what a sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

He was converted to God in January last, ever since then his prayer has been:

"O death, come to my bosom,
Thou best gift of heaven!
Best friend of man."

Just before dying he called his mother and friends around him and said: "I am dying"—he looked joyfully forward to the time when he should meet his father and sisters on the Golden shore. He requested those around his bed to sing that beautiful song:

"Savior more than life to me,
I am clinging, clinging close to thee."

During the singing of which, my friend and schoolmate, Joseph Tinney passed awsy.

"He has but dived in death
Dived from the sun, in fairer day to rise."

During two years, he was my class-mate at Lincoln School—of a kind and generous disposition. I never knew him to lose his temper. He attended Howard University for a short period, but his health becoming enfeebled he was forced to discontinue his studies. He was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances, and his early demise is mourned by all.

Youth and the opening rose may look like things too
glorious for decay
And smile at thee; but thou O death art not of those
that wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey

At the portals of his tomb we may bid farewell to our beparted friend, in tue full assurance that a blessed immortality awaits him beyond the grave.

Safe in the arms of Jesus
Safe on His gentle breast
There by His love o'ershaded
Sweetly his soul shall rest.

Affectionately,
IONE.

The Ira Aldridge Dramatic Company are making preparations to repeat "Pizarro" on or about the middle of the present month. Mr. C. J. Malord will assume the *role* of "Rolla" and Mr. Geo. W. Smith will take "Las Casas. There is no doubt of its success.

Mr. W. C. Chase has accepted the position of Washington Correspondent of the Boston *Co-operator*. We may expect things lively this summer.

—Judging from the array of new advertisements this week it would appear that our solicitor and agent Mr. M. M. Patterson, has awaken from a lethargy that he seems to have fallen in resently.

—At Bethlehem Baptist Church Hillsdale, to-morrow twelve or fifteen candidates for baptism, will be baptised.

—Mr. E. E. Smith, of North Carolina, is in the city in the interest of an institution of learning at Goldsboro, of that state.

MRS. C. V. SMITH'S

FASHIONABLE MILLINRY.

Ladies who wish the very latest selected PARIS STYLES should call and examine my stock of

Bonnets and Round Hats.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST for trimming and making, and all work done by us is guaranteed to be satisfactory. A call solicited We show our goods with pleasure.

MRS. C. V. SMITH,
my10 2m 618 Ninth Street, opp. Patent Office.

Call and learn our terms before going elsewhere to get your Job Printing done. Our figures are as reasonable as any reliable house in the city. We do not attempt to compete with amateur and slop work.

CHOICE TEAS

AND

GROCERIES

AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUGARS.

A Coffee—Standard	8 cents
C "	7 "
Granulated and Powdered	9 "
Cut Loaf	10 "

COFFEES.

	Green.	Tossed.
Old Gov. Java (very choice)	28	33
Maracaibo	18	22
Rio	16	20
Mocha	27	32

TEAS.

Spring Leaf Japan (a fine article)	50 cents
Finest Japan	70 "
Oolong (good)	35 "
" (choice)	50 "
" (finest)	70 "
Imperial (good)	38 "
" (finest)	80 "
Gunpowder (finest)	90 "

CANNED GOODS.

3-lb. Tomatoes	9 and 10 cents
3-lb. Peaches	25 "
3-lb. Clam Chowder	25 "
2-lb. Sugar Corn	10 "
2-lb. Marrowfat Peas	12 "
2-lb. Extra Small Peas (equal to imported)	18 "
Best N. O. Molasses	50 cents per gallon.
Extra Drip Syrup	60 "

SOAPS.

Irish, 6 cents a bar. Oleine, 7 cents a bar.
Babbit's N. Y. City, 8 cents a bar. Gold 5 cents a bar.

Choice N. Y. Butter, 4½ lb. for $1.00. Best Carolina Rice 8c. per lb Best Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. per lb The celebrated Nicko. Segar, all long Havana filler, 4 cents each.

These prices are all for thoroughly reliable goods. Goods delivered anywhere within a radius of three miles.

WM. F. GIVEN.

NO. 1104 *TWELFTH STREET, N. W.*

THE MOST RELIABLE

CHEAP SHOES

AT

William Hahn's

POPULAR SHOE STORES,

816 7th STREET BET. H & I,

BRANCH, 1922 Pa. Ave., Bet. 18 & 20

SIGN OF "RED SLIPPER."

Ladies' Lasting and Foxed Gaiters	75c. up.
" Opera Toe Foxed Gaiters	$1 00 & $1 25.
" Kid Button	$1.00 & $1.25
" French Heel Button, with Plates,	$1.25
" House Slippers	20c. 35c. & 50c.
" Sandals and Newports	75c. & up.
Men's Hand Sewed Gaiters	$2 50.
" Hand Sewed Low Shoes	$2 50
" Good Low Quarters	75c. & up
" Gaiters and Shoes	$1.00, $125 & up
Children's Sewed Shoes	50c.
Infant's Fine Kid Shoes	25c.

☞We warrant all goods as represented.

3-m

Sandal Slippers!!

Newport Ties and Button,
French heel Kid Button,
Congress and Lace Gaiters,
Gents Kid and Calf Ties,
Button and Congress Gaiters,
Patent Leather Pumps,
In Endless Variety and Cheaper than the Cheapest at the

POPULAR SHOE HOUSE

—OF—

LOUIS HEILBRUN,

No. 402 SEVENTH STREET.

Sign of: "THE OLD WOMAN IN WINDOW"

May 10, 2-m

TO THE

RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END:

For fine SHOES, in popular styles, and at low prices call first at

BYRN'S 14TH ST. SHOE STORE,

NO. 1614 14 ST,

(2 DOORS BELOW CORCORAN STREET.)

the desires to [illegible] sible, now I would say to [illegible] Negro in the our business we skilled journeymen constantly employed [illegible] 20 per cent. lower than anywhere in the city. [illegible]

Special Notice.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL for GIRLS has been opened at Lincoln Mission Hall by the Banneker Industrial Education Association.

All kinds of sewing and needle-work taught.

Pupils not admitted under twelve years of age.

Applications for admmission can be made at the building any day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

J. W. CROMWELL, President.

THE THOMPSON'S TRADE MARK

NEW DESIGNS IN SHIRTS For Men & Boys' Wear.

Warranted unfinished Shirts	75 cts.
Good unfinished Shirts,	60 cts.
Best unfinished Shirts,	50 cts.
Warranted finished Shirts,	90 cts.
Good finished Shirts,	75 cts.
Boys' finished Shirts,	60 cts.

Closing out 4 ply Linen Collars $1.00 per dozen.

Best 25 cent British Half hose in the city. 25 cts

A good Silk Tie, $1.25 Scarf reduced to 60 cents to close,

THOMPSON'S SHIRT FACTORY,
516 F Street N. W., Opposite Patent Office.

DR. J. W. H. HACKS,

No. 1032 Pine Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

OFFICE HOURS:

7 to 10 o'clock a. m.; 12 to 2 o'clock p. m.; 7 to 9 in the evening.

New Office, 4110 Ludlow Street, above Chestnut 41st streets, West Philadelphia, from 3 to 6 p. m.

FOR GOOD ICE CREAM,

WATER ICES

AND

ROMAN PUNCH,

Try

John G. Wagner,

1015 11th St. n. w.,

At ALBER'S Old Stand.

t-3-47.

I. DICKENS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

CLOTHING,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

No. 25 South Second Street, (Basement,)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

☞Highest price paid for cast-off clothing.

J. H. COOK R. T. GREENER

COOK & GREENER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LEDROIT BUILDING,

Washington, D. C.

Practice before all the Courts in the District of Columbia.

☞Business will receive prompt and faithful attention, ap16-1y

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA and WILLIAM GREEN, by their son Alfred Green. Their late owner was Philemon Holland, Flour Inspector at NEWBERN, N. C.

Any information with regard to the above may be addresed to

LEVI CROMWELL,
227 Dock St.,
mch-15-tf Philadelphia, Pa.

Banneker Hotel,

To Rent by the Season or long Lease for a number of years, the

BANNEKER HOTEL,

Cape Island, Cape May, N. J.

Partially Furnished. For information, apply to

J. W. PAGE,
148 S. 4th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
mch-15-tf.

SUMNER HOUSE.

(FOR GENTLEMEN LODGERS ONLY,)

FINEST ACCOMMODATIONS.

Restaurant attached to the house at the most Moderate Rates.

G. H. BUCHANAN,
A. McKENNY,
C. M. HILL,
and
P. ALEXANDER,
Proprietors.

163 W 27 st. N. York.

BY MONTH WEEK or NIGHT.

n-23-1y

HOTEL DE STORMS

1332 Lombard Street!

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The richly furnished rooms, large and cool, one square east of broad street, within a few minutes walk of principal Churches and places of Amusement &c., making the location at once attractive and elegant. The most direct street cars to the Permanent Exhibition pass nea by. Terms as reasonable as any in the city.

BEST business you can engage in. $35 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time his business. Address STINSON & CO. [illegible]

ATTENTION

Is respectfully called to the very large and Elegant

STOCK OF SHOES

for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children at the Old Established Shoe House of

T. S. Gartrell

900 Seventh Street, corner of I.

Gents and Boys' Slippers in great variety. This Stock consists of the *Choicest Styles* and Kinds of the leading Manufacturers, and are offered at Very Moderate Prices. dec. 21-1m

EUREKA! EUREKA

THE WEST-END HOUSE

A FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE,

Located at

1021 15th Street, between K and L, N. W

Has just been opened by

MRS. EDMONDSON.

Board can be had there by the Week, Day or Month. Lodgers and transient boarders can also be accommodated. Everything in the best of style.

TERMS REASONABLE. ag17-tf.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!! TRUNKS!!!

TRAVELING BAGS, SATCHELS,

In great variety, of MY OWN and other makes, and prices lower than ever, at my FACTORY and SALESROOMS,

425 Seventh Street, One door above Odd Fellows' Hall

JAMES S. TOPHAM.

Trunks of any style desired, made to order on the premises.

Trunks, &c., Repaired, and Trunks covered at short notice. Apl. 27-3 m

PENIKS'

WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,

611 New York Ave.

Coal of all Grades, best quality and full weight. Wood, long, sawed and split any size, at the lowest market rates.

Lemuel Williams,

UNDERTAKER;

No 1705 Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*ot5-3mot

I. W. SCOTT, A. PARKER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

AND

CABINET MAKERS,

908 21st. St. N. W.

WATHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Prices Reasonable.

C. O. D,

ALLEN M. BLAND'S

TAILORING AND STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

1207½ 7th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

☞CLOTHING DYED AND KID GLOVES CLEANED.

apr27-4m

PLAITING,

TWO CENTS PER YARD.

PLAITING—PARISIAN MODE.

MISS BELLE LUCAS,

902 9th Street, Northwest. (One door north of I street.

apr6-3m

Arithmetic Made Easy.

BY

ROPP'S EASY CALCULATOR.

This valuable work is used by thousands of farmers, mechanics and business men, and is highly recommended for its practical utility and convenience.

It embodi s an entirely new system of calculation by which a vast number of figures and mental labor—required by the ordinary method—and fractions with their complexities, are absolutely avoided.

It is so simple and easily comprehended that even the most illiterate is enabled in a few minutes, to reckon with absolute accuracy and speed; while its original and rapid methods, benefit and delight the most scholarly.

It shows at a glance the accurate value of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, cattle, hogs, hay, coal, lumber and merchandise, from one pound to a car load, and for any price the market is likely to reach.

It gives the Interest, simple and compound, on any sum, for any time, at 6, 7, 8 and 10 per cent; the exact measurement of boards, scantlings, timberr, logs, cisterns, tanks, wells, graneries, bins, wags on beds, corn cribs, etc., the wages at various rates, for hours days, weeks and months; besides numerous other important rules and tables

It is printed on fine tinted paper, is well and elegantly bound in pocket-book shape, and accompanied by a Silicate slate, Pocket for papers and Memorandum, which can be replenished in the two latter styles

It answers the purpose of a Pocket-book and Diary, and costs no more, although it was gotten up at great expense and labor, and is unquestionably one of the [illegible]

Prices: In Fine [illegible] Cloth, $3 ([illegible] Russia, gilded, $4.00.

☞Post paid on receipt of price. [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1879.

CLUB RATES.

Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, single subscription, $2 00; with the "Advocate," $3.00.

Conservator, Chicago, Ill., $2.00; with the "Advocate," $3.00.

The New Orleans Observer, two dollars; with the Advocate" three dollars.

The Weekly Pilot, two dollars; with the "Advocate," three dollars.

The National Monitor, Brooklyn, N. Y., regular price $1.00; with the "Advocate," $2.25.

In all cases, send the money and order direct to us by postal order or in registered letter Address,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Box 263 Washington, D C.

Chaotic Musings.

CONDUCTED BY HOWARD,

Contributions solicited from all. All communications should be sent to

C. HOWARD JOHNSON,
1008 Ivy street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS.

No. 64. Firm—a—ment.

No. 65.
LOVELY
OLIVE
VILE
EVE
LE
Y

No, 76. Honorable.

No. 66.
Y
TAN
TALES
DONEYED

No. 68. Madras.

No. 69.
M
MAD
NADAM
DAM
M

No. 70.
ANTIQUATENESS
AUSPICATORY
AURICULAR
INCOACH
SUMPT
APT
A
INN
BEING
ATOMISM
COMPETENT
FORTUNATELY
ANTIARTHRPTIE

No. 71. ENIGMA.

I'm e'er found in carways and courage to face
The troubles that follow each of Earth's race.
I'm found in the tropics in orange and rose
That scents up the ether that quite gentle blows
I'm found in the brooklet in every calm lake
That reflects the sunbeams and beauty sweet makes.
I'm found in the thunder in every dark cloud
From whence speak Jupiter with tones that are loud.
I'm found in the summer, in weather so calm
That acts on the feelings like magical balm,
Find last in winter that comes after fall
Now my whole give joy and amusement to all.

For first correct answer: selections from Matthew Arnold.

Phila., Pa. MYSTIC.

No. 72. DIAMOND.

A consonant; the cry of an animal; Bandages; to release; to approve; to stay; a consonant.

Savannah, Ga. LAUGHING JACK.

No. 73. ENIGMA.

Peruse with care and you will find
That I bring pleasure to all mankind,
And but add the letter N
Then I'm a blessing to all men
That are burdened and oppressed
And seek seclusion in peaceful rest.

Phila., Pa. LEVALIENT.

No. 74. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Crude tartar; a play; a bore; a tree; beat; a kind of wheel; track; primal; a diamond; final; pertaining to the side.

Champlain, N. Y. LAUREL

No. 75. CROSS WORD.

In went not in come.
In all not in some
In push not in pull
In heifer not in bull
In ice not in snow
In knuckle not in toe
In girl not in lass.
In tumbler not in glass.
In boy not in lad.
In knock not in pad.

My whole is a great man.

For first correct solution, a chromo.

Washington, D. C. JAMES THOMAS.

No. 76. DIAMOND.

A consonant; to plow; commerce; a song; a consonant.

Phila., Pa. ORION.

No. 77. NUMERICAL DIAMOND.

1	a letter
1 2 3	a male name
1 2 3 4 5	parts in music
2 4 5	a Spanish prefix
5	a letter

Phila., Pa. FERD FOSTER.

have informed Pinkey over two or three weeks but he has not responded. Will he explain? If he does not, we will have to withhold his name from our column. Others had better take notice as we intend to give every week the names of delinquents; we have several already. Only one week is left to save your names. We think that it is as little as they could do to pay prizes after solvers have gone to the trouble of getting answers.

☞ Owing to the department being crowded this week, we shall have to omit the usual Musings, but we will make up next week.

Our thanks to the editor of Mystic Knight for a copy sent as a paper for puzzles. It heads the list.

Call and learn our terms before going elsewhere to get your Job Printing done. Our figures are as reasonable as any reliable house in the city. We do not attempt to compete with amateur and slop work.

The only job Printing office in the city in which colored journeymen are employed is that of the Enterprise Publishing Company, Room 24 May Building, 7th and *E* streets n.w.

THE NEW ORLEANS OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK IN THE CITY OF

NEW ORLEANS.

A straight forward Republican journal, true as the needle to the pole in defense of every vested right growing out of common and mutual citizenship; and unswerving in advocacy of the claims of all the peoples to the proud boon of Americans, in civil equality.

SUBSCRIPTION, TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

Address: N. O. OBSERVER,
G. T. Ruby, Editor,
P. O Box O, New Orleans, La

The National Monitor,

A Politico-Religious and Family Newspaper,

REV. RUFUS L. PERRY, Editor.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
AND OF THE
CONSOLIDATED AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Only $1 a year, in Advance.

Address, R. L. Perry, box 602, Brooklyn, New York.

THE OBSERVER.

Published Monthly in the City of

MONROVIA,

LIBERIA, AFRICA,

Devoted to the interests of colored people throughout the world: circulates in other parts of Africa, in England and America.

All colored people should subscribe and Manufacturers advertise.

Terms, $3 per year.

For Subscriptions and Advertisements, Address,

WALTON, BARAGER & Co.
156 Front Street,
New York,
dec-14-3m. Agents for U. S. A.

The Freeman's Journal.

Published every Saturday,
at
St. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Devoted to the interests of the Colored People of the West.

Stanton & Newsom, - - - Editors.
P. H. Murray, - - Associate Editor.

Address all orders to
W. H. STANTON,
1320 Linden street,
tf. St. Louis, Mo.

THE

Weekly Louisianian.

Republican at all times and under all circumstances.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Terms $2 per annum.

The Christian Index,

Organ of the

C. M. E. CHURCH

Rt. Rev. W. H. Miles, Emp'r, and Publisher
Rev. C. W. Freeman, - - Editor.
Published Every Month at
[illegible]

Louisville, Ky.

THE PEOPLE'S

ADVOCATE

NOW CIRCULATES IN THE

District of Columbia

THE STATES OF

Maryland,

Pennsylvania,

New Jersey,

New York,

Massachusetts,

Rhode Island,

Ohio,

Virginia,

West Virginia,

Florida,

and

North Carolina.

Steadily Increasing In

CIRCULATION AND INFLUENCE,

It Must Prove a Valuable

Advertising Medium,

And a Worthy Accession to the Fireside of the Intelligent, the Progressive, the Fair-Minded of all Classes and Parties and all Shades of Religious Opinion.

It will be Independent in Politics, but Give a Cheerful Support to the Principles of the Republican Party.

It will contain well-written Correspondence from different sections of the Union: Short stories and other desirable Literary matter, Original and Selected.

Full Market Reports,

Short Editorials, and a Variety of Miscellaneous Matter, both Instructive and Entertaining.

TERMS,

$1 65 A YEAR,

(CASH IN ADVANCE.)

On Trial for 3 Months, 50 Cents

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

SAMPLE COPIES MAILED ON APPLICATION

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

J. W. CROMWELL,
[illegible] D. C.

JOB PRINTING OFF[ICE]

OF

The Enterprise Publishing *Company*

ROOM 24, MAY BUILDING.

NORTHEAST CORNER SEVENTH AND E STREETS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STORER COLLEGE
AT
Harper's Ferry, W. a.,

Is open to ALL without regard to race or sex.

THE LOCATION

Is unrivaled for
HEALTHFULNESS
AND
BEAUTY.

Expenses, including Board, from $4 to $8 per Month

☞ Send for a Circular. Address

REV. N. C. BRACKETT, *Principal*
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Oct. 26-1yr.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL HOUSE

Nos. 625 and 627 Pine Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The traveling community and the public generally are respectfully informed that the above named House has been renovated and is now ready for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, where they will find all the comforts of a Home, at moderate charges.

Boarding and Lodging, by the Day, Week or month

Oct 13 tf. MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

THE **WEEKLY PILOT**

Issued every Saturday Morning,
AT 52 CEDAR STREET,
Nashville, Tennessee.

A. MENEFEE, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square, first insertion	75 Cents
Each subsequent insertion	50 Cents
Special Notices, per line	10 Cents

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Chrisian Recorder

631 PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN

A GREAT FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Official Organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Official Organ of the Masonic Fraternity.

Official Organ of the I. O. G. T. of the World

Subscription, $2 per year, in advance.

B. T. TANNER, D. D. - Editor
H. M. TURNER, L L. D. - - Publisher

GALVESTON SPECTATOR.

Published every Sunday,

RICHARD NELSON, Editor.

Devoted to the interest of colored people. The Spectator is the only Republican paper in Galveston

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, $2 00
One copy, six months, $1 00.
Terms strictly in advance. Address,
Box 629. GALVESTON SPECTATOR, Texas.

GIVEN AWAY!

MUSIC AND SOME HIGHLY

MUSICAL PEOPLE,

THE STORY OF

"A MUSICAL RACE,"

Containing sketches of the lives of remarkable Musicians of the colored race, with portraits, and an Appendix, containing copies of music composed by colored men.

BY JAMES M. TROTTER.

This handsomely bound volume of five hundred pages, rapidly selling at $1.50 per volume, will be given away by us to any person who sends us the names *and money*, ($8.25,) for five new subscribers each for one year, or the names of ten subscribers and $10 for six months.

THIS OFFER STANDS OPEN FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

NAMES NEED NOT ALL BE SENT AT ONCE.

☞ Please state in sending in your names that you are competing for the prize.

J. W. CROMWELL, Proprietor.

THE COMFORT CORSET.

For Ladies.—A Skirt and Stocking Supporter.

In this remarkable invention, which is having such an unprecedented sale throughout the country, we offer the ladies a garment which we claim is the absolute perfection of comfort and beauty.

This Corset has a socket adjustment for the shoulders, so nicely contrived and fitted that it cannot by any means slip up on the neck or down on the arm; it has also a balance strap for sustaining the stockings. By these inventions the whole burden of the clothes is transferred to that part of the shoulder best adapted to sustain their weight, supporting everything without the least inconvenience, and almost without the wearer's consciousness, realizing the ease we give to the garments—making it in very truth a Comfort Corset.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

MADE AND ADOPTED AT THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

HELD AT

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

MAY 6, 1879.

REPORT ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.

J. W. Cromwell read the following report from the Committee on Education and Labor:

Your committee, to whom was referred the educational and laboring interests of the colored people of these United States, would respectfuily submit the following:

The wisest of men says, "Where no counsel is the men fall; but in the multitude of counselors there is safety." Another great man has fittingly said, "If we do not educate, we must perish by our own prosperity." Yet another of earth's most gifted sons hath eloquently declared, "If you will you can rise. No power in society, no hardship in your condition, can depress you, keep you down in knowledge, power, virtue, influence, but by your own consent. Do not be lulled to sleep by the flatteries which you hear, as if your participation in the national sovereignty made you equal to the noblest of your race. You have many and great deficiencies to be remedied, and the remedy lies, not in the ballot-box, not in the exercise of your political powers, but in the faithful education of yourselves and your children."

The outcome of having to depend upon others to keep your business accounts is thus truthfully depicted by the annexed lacanic illustration of the yearly settlement between the Mississippi Valley planters and the ignorant colored laborers. Says the planter:

"One is a one,
Two is a two,
So all for me,
And none for you."

In view of the quotations and facts above mentioned, we, the members of the National Conference of Colored Men, in Nashville assembled, May 6, 1879, most respectfully but earnestly recommend to our brethren all over these United States that, as American citizens and as progressive men and women, they do take for their motto:

"Ignorance is the curse of God.
Knowlege is the wing on which
We fly to Heaven."

We further urge them to use their influence and suffrage at all times in the interest of public schools. We also urge upon them the great importance of giving their children a liberal education, and of using their influence to induce their neighbors likewise to give their children good educations. We also ask all our fellow-citizens, of whatever race or party, to join with us in developing such a healthy state of public sentiment that the operation of the school systems in many of the States may be so modified that the public schools of said States may become more general in numbers and effective in operation. We would also recommend to the various State Legislatures the adoption of compulsory systems of public education.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed upon conference, from each State, to memorialize their respective Legislatures relative to this all-important question, and ask that a more efficient system of this great bulwark of our freedom, happiness, rights, and liberties be established.

It is the sense of this Conference that separate schools are highly detrimental to the interests of both races, and that such schools foster race prejudice, but where they do exist colored teachers should be employed in colored schools in preference to white teachers.

This National Conference memorializes Congress to place in the hands of a board of regents of colored men the sum of $300,000, the amount of the unclaimed bounty of the colored soldiers and sailors of the Federal army during the late rebellion, the same to be used in establishing and maintaining an Industrial and Technical School for Colored Youth in the unoccupied buildings at Harper's Ferry, or at some other easily accessible point.

The National Conference respectfully request the superintendent of the census to so interest his subordinates that the amount of wealth, the manufactures and commerce directly controlled by our people, be reported separately as well as consolidated in the aggregate reported, so that any future action affecting the social condition of our people may be determined by reliable statistical information, such as the annexed table of statistics furnished by J. D. Kennedy, of Louisiana.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COLORED LABOR FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

Commodities.	Quantity.	Total value.	Proportion produced by colored labor.		
Cotton, bales	4,811,265	$220,446,288	⅗ equals	$137,778,930	
Sugar, hhds., estim'd.	1,127,753	13,000,000		13,000,000	
Molasses, gals., do	14,237,280				
Rice, tierces, do	300,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Tobacco, hhds	560,000,000	39,200, 00	3-5 equals	23,520,000	
					$177,298,930
No estimate for grain, stock, cattle, vegetables.					
Menial services of women and children,	1,000,000	@$100	per an.,	$100,000,000	
Mechanical work, manufacturing	100,000	@ 500	do.	50,000,000	
Transportation, steamboats, drays, etc.	20,000	@ 400	do.	8,000,000	
					158,000,000
					235,298,930

That the first want of the colored laborer, whether he shall remain at the South, or shall emigrate to the West, is to become a land-holder, to own his own home.

That, in view of the opportunity to obtain land by homestead from the United States or purchased on easy terms from individuals in several of the Southern and Western States, the colored farmer who year after year contents himself with hiring his labor, without an effort to obtain land, not only impedes his own material progress; but is a heavy weight upon the uplifting of his race.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, chairman of the Committee on Address, presented a report, which was read by Rev. Allen Allensworth.

The report is as follows:

Three years ago last month there assembled in this city what at the time was generally believed would be the last national gathering of colored men to consider their relations to and interests in this country as a distinct element.

The rapidity with which the race had passed from the lowest status to a common level before the law with the most favored in the land warranted the belief that the day of our complete deliverance from all forms of prejudice, oppression, wrong, and outrage was near at hand, and with its glorious dawn we would emerge into the common brotherhood of the nation, forming a part of a homogeneous, contented, and happy people. But that fond delusion has been dispelled. We find ourselves compelled by circumstances of the gravest nature to meet again to consider the educational, moral, material, and political interests of our people, and to state our grievances to the country.

It has been said by one of the distinguished men of this country, one who has contributed as much toward shaping the ideas and sentiments of the American people as any other man, living or dead, that "agitation is the method that plants the school by the side of the ballot-box. Agitation prevents rebellion, keeps the peace, and secures progress. Every step she gains is gained forever. Agitation is the atmosphere of brains." If in the past agitation has been the elementary power which has served to crystallize and mould public opinion into law—has really formed the basis of true government, in order to arouse public sentiment in behalf of our rights, we deem it expedient to resort to agitation as being the sure and proper method by which to reach the ears of the American people, and thereby obtain fully the sacred rights which we are by nature and the laws of the country of which we form a component part, entitled to.

Fifteen years have elapsed since our emancipation, and though we have made material advancement as citizens, yet we are forced to admit that obstacles have been constantly thrown in our way to obstruct and retard our progress. Our toil is still unrequited—hardly less under freedom than slavery—whereby we are sadly oppressed by poverty and ignorance, and consequeutly prevented from enjoying the blessings of liberty, while we are left to the shame and contempt of all mankind. This unfortunate state of affairs is because of the intolerant spirit exhibited on the part of the men who control the State governments of the South to-day. Free speech in many localities is not tolerated. The lawful exercise of the rights of citizenship is denied when majorities must be overcome. Proscription meets us on every hand. In the school-room; in the church, that sings praises to that God "who made of one blood all the nations of the earth;" in places of public amusement; in the jury-box and in the local affairs of government we are practically denied the rights and privileges of freemen.

We cannot expect to rise to the dignity of true manhood under the system of labor and pay as practically carried out in some portions of the South to-day. Wages are low at best, but when paid in scrip having no purchasing power beyond the prescribed limits of the land owner, it must appear obviously plain that our condition must ever remain the same; but with a fair adjustment between capital and labor, we, as a race, by our own industry, would soon be placed beyond want, and in a self-sustaining condition.

Our people in the North, while free from the many outrages practiced on our brethren in the South, are not wholly exempt from unjust discriminations. Caste prejudices have sufficient sway to exclude them from the workshop, trades, and other avenues of remunerative business and advancement.

We realize that education is the potent lever by which we are to be elevated to the plane of useful citizenship. We have the disposition and natural ability to acquire and utilize knowledge when equal facilities are accorded, but we are denied the necessary advantages, owing to the defective common school system and non-enforcement of laws in most of the Southern States. We therefore favor and recommend a national educational system embracing advantages for all, the same to be sustained by the proceeds derived from the sale of the public lands.

Wholly unbiased by party considerations, we contemplate the lamentable political condition of our people, especially in the South, with grave and serious apprehensions for the future. Having been given the ballot for the protection of our rights, we find through systematic intimidation, outrage, violence and murder, our votes have been suppressed, and the power thus given us has been made a weapon against us.

The migration of the colored people, now going on from several of the Southern States, has assumed such proportions as to demand the calm and deliberate consideration of every thoughtful citizen of the country. It is the result of no idle curiosity, or disposition to evade labor. It proceeds upon the assumption that there is a combination of well-planned and systematic purposes to still further abridge their rights and privileges and reduce them to a state of actual serfdom. It is declared in Holy Writ "that the ox that treadeth out the corn shall not be muzzled."

If their labor is valuable, it should be respected. If it be demonstrated that it cannot command respect in the South there is but one alternative, and that is to emigrate. But as the South possesses many advantages for them, they would prefer to remain there if they could peaceably enjoy the rights and privileges to which they are legally entitled and receive fair and equitable remuneration for their labor. The disposition to leave the communities in which they feel insecure, is an evidence of a healthy growth in manly independence, and should receive the commendation and support of all philanthropists. We, therefore, heartily indorse the National Emigration Aid Society recently organized at Washington, D. C., and bespeak for it a successful issue in its laudable undertaking.

We view with gratification the recent efforts of the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana, at the Vicksburg Convention, to effect an adjustment of the labor troubles existing in that section of the country. Believing that through such movements it is possible to establish friendly relations, adjust all differences between the races, and secure a final and satisfactory settlement of the grave causes underlying the unsettled and inharmonious condition of affairs now obtaining among them at the South, we would respectfully recommend to both classes the adoption of similar action in the future for the settlemeut of all disturbing public questions which may arise between them.

Having said so much with regard to the disabilities under which we labor on account of influences over which we have no control, we are not unmindful of the all-important fact that we are to a great extent the architects of our own fortune, and must rely mainly on our own exertions for success. We, therefore, recommend to the youth of our race the observance of strict morality, temperate habits and the practice of economy, the acquisition of land, the acquiring agricultural education, of advancing to mercantile positions and forcing their way into the various productive channels of literature, art, science and mechanism. The sooner a knowledge of our ability to achieve success in these directions is acquired, the sooner we will overcome the apparently insurmountable obstacles to our elevation.

In the struggle for independence our blood mingled with that of the white man in defense of a common cause. When our flag was insulted on the high seas and naturalized citizens outraged, we sprang promptly to our country's call in the war which followed. We did not stop to consider the fact that although Americans, we were not citizens; that, although soldiers, we were not freemen. In the war of the rebellion, after emancipation, we responded by thousands in the country's defense, and on the high seas, in tented camps and rifled parapets, the prejudice of race and caste were forgotten in the heat of conflict, and the cause of secession disappeared beneath the bodies of white and black alike. In the light of the facts we demand, in the name of the citizenship conferred by the organic law of the land, in the name of humanity and Christian brotherhood, the same treatment accorded the other nationalities of our common country—nothing more, nothing less. If the Government has the right to make us citizens, surely it has the power to enforce the laws made for our protection. We have reached a crisis in the history of the race. With us it is a question of citizenship upheld by the moral sentiment of the country and protected by its physical power, or of citizenship in name invaded, outraged and winked at whenever party necessities and exigencies require the stifling of the will of a majority in the interest of party ascendency—more than that, it is a question of life and existence itself. We have submitted patiently to the wrongs and injustice which have been heaped upon us, trusting that in the fullness of time a generous and humane public sentiment would bring to our relief the enforcement of all laws passed for our protection. If the nation desires to maintain the proud position it has attained, it must say and prove to the world that every man in our midst is free and equal, and that the same means will be used to protect its colored citizens in the right of citizenship as have been used to avenge the insults and outrages against the country's flag, and for the accomplishment of these ends, we invoke the prayers and sympathies of all liberty-loving citizens.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The following report was presented and adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred the Jubilee Singers' civil rights case, have been as diligent and thorough in their endeavors to get at the true status of the case as the limited time allowed them would permit, and they beg leave to report as follows:

There have been one criminal and six civil suits brought in the Federal Court.

There has never been any test made of the civil rights bill, and, to prosecute the suit in question, it will require at least $500.

Your committee are of the opinion there never will occur a better opportunity to test the effectiveness of the civil rights bill, and therefore recommend that this conference prosecute this case to a successful termination. To this end they recommend that a prosecuting committee of three be appointed to look after the case, receive all moneys raised for the purpose above expressed, pay out the same for expenses incurred in the prosecution, and turn over all surplus that may occur to the Kansas Emigration Aid Society; that at least two of the said committee shall be residents of Nashville; that steps be immediately taken to raise five hundred dollars with which to prosecute the suits as vigorously as possible; that each State and district here represented shall contribute twenty-eight dollars towards this cause, except Oregon, which State shall contribute twenty-four dollars; that the chairman of the Conference appoint some one from each State here represented, whose duty it shall be to raise the amount apportioned to his State, and forward the same to the chairman of the prosecuting committee; that it shall be the duty of the prosecuting committee to furnish at least four colored journals a full report of all money received and disbursed by them during the prosecution of said suits when the same shall have been terminated.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A PERMANENT FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

Preamble.

We the colored people of the United States of America, in Conference assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, this 6th day of May, 1879, do declare the first principle of a republican government to be equality of its citizens before the law, and the obligation of the government to protect all classes of citizens by its laws; that we recognize with profound regret the existence of a race-distinction, having caste and prejudice as its principles, and directed toward the colored people of this country with such force of discrimination as to nullify the Constitution and render the law enacted thereunder inoperative; that the civil, political, and intellectual advancement of our race is thereby seriously impaired, and the life and property of our people are unjustly abused; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a national society, to be duly incorporated under the laws of the United States, and to be called the American Protective Society to Prevent Injustice to the Colored People.

SECTION 1. The objects of the society shall be: 1. To foster a national union. 2. To protect civil and political rights. 3. To facilitate educational and moral improvement. 4. To encourage the purchase of agricultural land, and the removal thereon from all States where colored people are unjustly treated. 5. To encourage agricultural and business capacity. 6. To improve the sanitary relations among the colored people.

SEC. 2. That this society be duly organized by a majority of the members of this Conference enrolling themselves as members thereof, and that the said society be officered by the officers-elect of this and each successive Annual Conference, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, with power to add to their number one Vice-President for each State in the Union; who shall act as an executive committee for the whole, with power to issue certificates of authority to the Vice-President for each State to organize and establish a branch society, under the same name and for the same objects, in any State of the Union—there being a State executive committee of one from each congressional district; and who shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms caused by death, resignation, removal from their State, or inactive service.

SEC. 3. That in Conference assembled the officers present of the executive committee shall form a quorum for any act in committee.

SEC. 4. The President of this society and the Vice-President of any State, in the absence of the executive committee, shall have power to issue a certificate for the formation of any branch society, to be formed under the seal of this society.

SEC. 5. That each branch society shall be organized under seal and to the order of the Vice-President of the State wherein formed, for the objects herein named, and governed according to the established laws of this society and the customary usage of their State as to their respective officers, membership, and by-laws, and who shall, in the absence of a national incorporation, incorporate under the laws of their respective States.

SEC. 6. That the society solicit the co-operation and assistance of capitalists, moneyed men, and other benevolent societies to assist in promoting healthy settlements of colored people in the West upon agricultural lands; that each branch society shall be empowered to receive gifts or bequests from any person or persons who may die within the district where such branch society may be located, and to collect in a legitimate way from any source whatsoever any money or aid for the advancement of the society and objects herein named, and to report the same to the State Vice-President semi-annually.

SEC. 7. That the application of all funds thus collected shall be applied, by the State whereof it shall have been collected, for the objects herein named, subject to the approval of the Vice-President of the State thereof, and subject also to an assessment of 10 per cent. upon all moneys received by each branch society, to be paid into the treasury of the American Society, and distributed by them, subject to the approval of the executive committee thereof.

SEC. 8. Any person shall be eligible to membership of this society who shall be twenty-one years of age, and who shall favor and approve the objects of the said society; and that all other existing societies having like purposes, and accepting the laws of this society, may be received in a body as branch societies thereof.

SEC. 9. That each branch society shall have the privilege of sending one delegate to the Annual Conference for fifty members, and one delegate for every additional one hundred members thereof.

SEC. 10. That the executive committee of this society shall have the power to nominate and invite to every Annual Conference as many members thereof as will fairly and proportionately represent each State in the Union.

SEC. 11. This society shall meet annually in convention, at such time and place as the executive committee may select, and those present at such meeting shall constitute a quorum—publice notice of the same to be given in at least one newspaper of each State.

SEC. 12. The Vice-President of each State shall place a concise, written statement of the workings of each society formed in his State in the hands of the President at least two weeks before the annual meeting, which statement must show place and time of meeting, the number of members, the number of officers, the net amount of money received and paid out, and the purpose for which it was paid out, and what, if any, established society has amalgamated therewith.

SEC. 13. The President shall open each Annual Convention of the society with an address, in which he shall communicate the most noteworthy events in each State which may have any bearing on the objects of this society, to make a recapitulation of the reports received by him of branch societies in every State, and to advise such measures as in his judgment should receive the attention of the convention; immediately after which the convention shall nominate and elect its officers for the ensuing year. The same person shall not be elected President two years in succession.

By-Laws.

1. The word State, wherever used in this constitution, shall be deemed to be equivalent to State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

2. *Dues.*—Each member shall pay $1 to the treasury as annual dues, and no person shall be qualified to exercise any privilege of membership who is in default. Such dues shall be payable and the payment thereof enforced as may be provided by the by-laws. Members shall be entitled to receive all publications of the society free of charge

3. *Amendments.*—This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any Annual Conference; but no such change shall be made at any Annual Conference at which less than thirty members are present.

4. *Reference.*—Any disagreement or controversy which may arise between any branch societies, or between any branch society and the National Society, shall be referred to and fully determined and settled by the executive committee of the National Society.

The treasurer of the National Society and the treasurer of each branch society must keep all moneys received by them on deposit in some bank or safe trust company, and furnish a bond to be approved by the respective societies as security for the same, and all amounts paid out must be approved by the respective societies:

AMERICAN PROTECTION SOCIETY.

This is to certify that the National Conference of colored men convened at Nashville, Tenn., May 6, 1879, organized an AMERICAN PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The Bearer ..... was duly appointed Vice-President according to the provision of the constitution adopted by said society, and is hereby invested with full power and authority to carry out the intention of said society.

..... *President.*

..... *Secretary.*

Your committee further recommend that the President appoint the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents of their respective States, in conformity with the said constitution: Alabama, J. T. Rapier; Arkansas, Geo. M. Perkins; Georgia, W. P. Pledger; District of Columbia, J. H. S. Parker; Indiana, Robert Nicholas; Illinois, John J. Bird; Minnesota, S. E. Hardy; Kansas, T. W. Henderson; Kentucky, Rev. Allen Allensworth; Louisiana, James D. Kennedy; Missouri, Rev. John H. Johnson; Mississippi, Thomas Richardson; Ohio, Robt. Harlan; Oregon, Rev. Daniel Jones; South Carolina, Hon. J. H. Rainey; Texas, Richard Allen; Virginia, Robert A. Perkins; Tennessee, J. C. Napier.

All of which we respectfully submit.

J. D. LEWIS, Pennsylvania.
W. H. McALPIN, Alabama.
J. P. JONES, Arkansas.
Rev. J. C. W. LEVERE, Tennessee.
J. H. BUFORD, Mississippi.
J. F. C. SNODEN, Kentucky.
C. A. BURGES, Louisiana.
W. R. LAWTON, Missouri.
H. G. NEWSOM, Nebraska.
Hon. J. H. RAINEY, South Carolina.
T. E. HARDY, Minnesota.
Rev. W. H. ANDERSON, Indiana.
T. W. HENDERSON, Kansas.
J. H. DELAMOTTE, Georgia.
J. H. S. PARKER, District of Columbia.
E. H. ANDERSON, Texas.
Rev. D. JONES, Oregon.
F. L. BARNETT, Illinois.
ROBT. HARLAN, Ohio.

The following is the text of the adopted Migration Committee Report at the Nashville conference:

Whereas the political and civil rights of the colored people from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico are abridged and curtailed in every conceivable manner; whereas there seems to be no disposition on the part of the great majority of Southern whites to better this condition of affairs, or to grant the colored people their full rights of citizenship; and whereas a further submission to the wrongs imposed, and a further acquiscence in the abrogation of our rights and privileges would prove us unfit for citizenship, devoid of manhood and unworthy the respect of men;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the great current of migration, which has, for the past few months, taken so many of our people from their homes in the South, and which is still carrying hundreds to the free and fertile West, should be encouraged and kept in motion until those who remain are accorded every right and privilege guaranteed by the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That we recommend great care on the part of those who migrate. They should leave home well prepared with certain knowledge of the localities to which they intend to move; money enough to pay their passage and enable them to begin life in their new homes with prospect of ultimate success.

Resolved, That this Conference indorse the Windom Committee as the permanent National Executive Committee on migration.

Resolved, That the American Protective Society, organized by this Conference, be, and are hereby, authorized and ordered to co-operate with the said committee in the earnest endeavor to secure homes in the West for those of our race who are denied the full enjoyment of American citizenship. We also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Conference recommend that the National Executive Committee, of which Senator Windom is chairman, appoint a committee of three to visit the Western States and Territories, and report not later than the first of November upon the health, climate, and productions of said States and Territories.

COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION.

Hon. J. T. Rapier, Ala.	B. F. William, Tex.
George N. Perkins, Ark.	D. Jones, Oregon.
J. C. Napier, Tenn.	John D. Lewis, Penn.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Miss.	F. L. Barnett, Ill.
G. W. Gentry, Ky.	Col. Robert Harlan, Ohio.
Hon. J. H. Birch, La.	H. G. Newsom, Neb.
W. R. Lawton, Mo.	Hon. J. H. Rainey, S. C.
W. B. Higginbotham, Ga.	S. E. Handy, Minn.
John Averett, Va.	G. L. Knox, Ind.
J. H. S. Parker, D. C.	